

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

War once more! What for?

War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight, the hired assassin's trade.

War on earth, ill-will toward men.

War on earth! What for? For the vulture, eagle, hawk, wolf, jackall, war-monger, and profit-hunter, and the news-adulterator.

The monarch promotes war and the priest sanctifies it. Blessed is the name of the warmonger.

War means doing unto others as you would have no one do unto you.

It costs twice as much to make a boy a soldier as it does to give him a primary education.

"My country—right or wrong," is the shibboleth of the patriot who raves for war. It is a phrase from the literature of lunacy.

Militarism is the heavy fist of the wealthy class that is held before the face of the working class.

Soldiers are only working men who are trained to kill other working men in the name of "Law and Order."

Behind the police, the courts, and political institutions there is always the shadow of a huge bludgeon—the military.

"... A man with a vocation for that sort of job, especially if he has war medals, an ultra fierce aspect, and a loud and military word of command, will quickly produce discipline and steady drill."—Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking of the job of the swashbuckler.

"There are in Britain and in Germany whole towns which thrive on preparation for war, and to whom a war panic is only less profitable than actual war."—Bishop Lincoln. Both countries are highly civilised Christian countries.

"The eyes of the whole world are lifted questioningly towards us. They sue for peace. Only in peace can the world's trade be developed, in peace only can it prosper. We desire to maintain that peace and will do so."—The Emperor of Germany, throwing sand in the eyes of his dupes.

The industrial nation has always been in the wrong in the eyes of its military neighbour. The worker is always in the wrong in the eyes of the parasite.

We have nothing to lose but our chains, but they are kept in very good repair by our masters.

Krupp's profits last year were nearly two millions. They are for war and bloodshed and the profit that accrues from it.

The present war in Europe will increase the power and influence of the scaremongers of the Commonwealth.

Japan's promise that she will defend British interests in the Pacific will make the white Australian swashes squirm. It is like heaping "coals of fire" on heads that are wooden.

Australia will now enter upon a season of military activity. Yokels in the country will be drilled and taught how to shoot the union workers of the city when the time arises.

"We are indulging in an orgy of frenzied military preparations for a contingency more remote than the millenium. Money is being poured out like water."—"The Age" (Melbourne). The money is being poured into the coffers of the War Trust by its friends—the leaders of the two political parties.

If you are a slave, don't be a docile one. Get into the fight against slavery.



The Rival Shopkeepers. Drawn by Zif Dunstan
115 Goulburn-St., Sydney.

The workers of Australia are in a bad way when they rely on Joe Cook and Andy Fisher, but when they add to this an undying faith in priests, racehorses, footballers, and prize-fighters they are surely "down and out."

The evil of putting millions in the hands of one man was never exemplified more than in the Colorado Mine horrors. There John D. Rockefeller's financial power gave the welfare of hundreds of men, women, and children into his keeping, and they were butchered.

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., have 95 titled people among their shareholders, and Vickers, Son and Maxim have 74. The workers worship these gentry and become targets for the cannon which they manufacture.

Take your rabid Liberal paper, take your rabid Laborite sheet, and read the opinions expressed in each about the politicians of the other. You will find enough to cause you to look for a party that is free from graft. That party is the Socialist Party. Study it, and you will find you have got something worth having.

After reading the daily papers about the war in Europe, and the groups of nations opposed to each other, just remember this: German companies make arms for Russia; French firms supply the Kaiser's fleet with armor plate; Italian factories supply the Turks of Tripoli with weapons; and the statesmen of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Austria, are all shareholders in these armament firms and are linked up throughout Europe. While the hired press of the international capitalists befuddles the brains of the workers and urges them to rush into a suicidal war. Their leaders plan wars to enrich themselves and divert attention from the class struggle.

A small bunch of human hydatids in every country rule the rest. They make laws to protect themselves in every sort of robbery. These plutes do not have to exert themselves at election time to keep things in the right groove. All they do is to put up certain candidates, and the William Mugs, who have been exploited to the limit of subsistence, line up and vote for the robbers and the continuance of the robbery.

A few waves of a flag, a few patriotic tunes by a brass band, a few blatant mouthings by political spellbinders, and the trick is done, and the working mugs fall over each other to vote for their worst enemies.

Socialists, you have a world to gain, but you will never gain it unless you hustle. You will have to do more than sit at home reading Karl Marx by the fire-side, or arguing with workers who haven't the least conception of what you are talking about. Get into the firing line, become a sub-card seller for your paper. Go over the easy points with thoughtful workers. Help to run candidates who can "put the position." Help to open the eyes of your fellow slaves. Attend to these things and you will help to increase the army of millions that is now steadily tramping toward emancipation.

Have you noticed how the peace lovers

of Europe have turned from all other parties to the Socialists in the hope that they might stop the present war. While the bishops have ordered people to pray, Socialists have advocated active measures. The warmongering rulers have been alarmed at the power of the Socialists and the vigor of their campaign against war. They are attempting to stop the propaganda by jailing comrades and breaking up their meetings, but are failing. The people are looking to the Socialists—the men who will never disappoint them.

The strength of the capitalist lies in the ignorance of the worker. That is why the capitalist is always ready to spend twice as much on drill as upon education. "Keep the workers in ignorance" is the capitalists' motto.

There are so-called Socialists who keep out of the party because it costs a few pence a month to belong to it. They refuse to support the party's paper because it is smaller than the sheets of the capitalists. Yet they delude themselves with the thought that they are helping the movement. They are helping to retard it more than our active opponents are.

A street band, supposed to be made up of German or Austrian players, played "Gorsave" in George-street, Sydney, on Saturday night, August 1. There were many patriotic workers about, and they, feeling Mufficky after reading the war news in the daily papers, took their hats off and sang the beautiful, soul-inspiring words of the British national anthem. It was a very affecting sight to see poor Mug standing up in public to have his soul inspired by the strains of "Gorsave."

There were 1973 applications for five farms at Temora last week. A ballot ensued and 1968 were disappointed. In Britain intending emigrants read our Labor Government's beautiful advertisements about becoming "prosperous farmers" when they reach Australia, but they aren't told how many ballots they will have to take part in first. Some would-be farmers have been balloting all their lives and they haven't got on the land yet. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." So they shall! So they shall—safely encoined in coffins.

It was cabled out last Saturday that M. Jaures, the famous French Socialist, had been assassinated. He has been actively opposing the war, and France's military preparations, and the murder is supposed to have been the work of warmongers. Jaures was a capable speaker and writer, and for many years has published the leading French Socialist paper, "l'Humanite." He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies, but never accepted office. There are no tears being shed by capitalist writers over his assassination. They wept too copiously over the killing of the Austrian Archduke and his wife to have any tears for a mere man of the people.

One discharge of a big gun costs as much as a four years' university course. But the nations wallow in ignorance in order to buy guns and ammunition.

Many Socialists are asleep at the switch while militarism and other supports of capitalism are being strengthened by our

opponents. If the sleepy ones would but wake up and help the others, what a wonderful difference it would make!

The shipload of Hindus who were refused a landing at Vancouver were British subjects. Vancouver is a British possession, yet the Hindus were not allowed even to touch the sacred soil of the country. Probably the Hindu will remember how he fought in the past for the Empire, and the remembrance will stir the spirit of revolt that has lain dormant so long in his breast.

Some people laugh at the conscript boys in their peculiar uniform. They shouldn't laugh. It was such boys as these who fought in the Boer war, and the American civil war. In those murder manias thousands of lads seventeen and eighteen years of age were blown into fragments, and your Australian boys may some day be ordered to be the victims of a similar outbreak of fanatical frenzy. If you don't like this possibility, why not help those who are working to prevent it? Why not join the Socialist Party and fight capitalism and militarism?

Every machine that is built was invented by the toilers and built by them, yet the machine is used as a means of exploitation and a weapon against its builders. Every machine is used to supplant workers and force them into unemployed armies and to increase the wealth of the master class. That, however, is no argument for machine-smashing. It is an argument for the ownership of the machinery by the workers who invent, build, and operate it.

Any man who advocates war should have his nose rubbed in the festering gore on a battlefield.

In all recent cases in the arbitration courts the masters have shown a keen interest in the cost of living. They seem to know better than the workers that the wages of the worker merely represent the lowest possible amount of food and clothing.

The worker is drained each day of his physical and mental energy, and spends his nights in recuperating and renewing it, so there will be more for the exploiter next day.

Look before you leap—do vote for either of the old parties. They are both out for office and the fleshpots of modern capitalism.

If Britain becomes involved in war, the Ulster and National volunteers may find themselves ordered to the front, where they would be surprised to realise how cheaply the Government had got them armed and drilled for the occasion. And what a mighty scrap they would put up if the Ulsterites were wooled on to Catholics and the Southerners on to Protestants!

A good many witnesses at the Interstate Commission inquiry have emphasised their contention that Australians do not appreciate anything Australian, and that in consequence, manufacturers have to put foreign labels on their products. This is surely a vindictive slander on the patriotic Australian. What about our whoop for Trumper, Messenger, and Dave Smith? And didn't we raise chaos when the Stadium referee gave his decision against Darcy the Australian? Go to Randwick and hear the cheers when an Australian horse beats a New Zealand one! Go to one of Joe Cook's meetings, or Andy Fisher's, and hear the frantic cheers for Australian politics and Australian statesmen! Why, there were 35 present at a recent lecture on Australian writers, and High Court Judge Sir Edmund Barton took the chair; and at another lecture on Australian Poets, with Mr. Holman in the chair, there were over 30 present. Why, the Australian is the most staunch supporter that Australian culture has—that is why this paper is so flourishing.

Written by W. R. Winspear, for the "International Socialist," 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney.

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Is there one single useful or necessary thing done by the capitalist class today? Are there not a thousand and one unnecessary things done in the interests of and by that class?

Socialists and the Old Parties.

Many well-meaning but shortsighted people profess to be unable to understand why Socialists are so active in their opposition to the Labor Party. Such folk are sentimentally in sympathy with Labor ideals, and work and vote with the party which seems to stand for them. When they are told that the Labor Party is not a Labor Party, such people become heated and controversial. They feel that the evidence of their senses is being denied, for they know that the party calls itself the Labor Party, and at all its election meetings it proclaims its undying hostility to Liberals, Tories, and other enemies of the workers. To them this is enough proof, but when the leaders of the party go further and proclaim themselves Socialists, the matter is regarded as clinched. No further argument or evidence is necessary or admissible, and those who persist in criticising the party are settled, once and for all, by being termed "red-raggers" and "irreconcilables."

Often we are told that Socialists are helping the enemies of Labor—the Liberals—by pursuing the course they do, but the Liberals do not appear to think they are, for they lose no opportunity to jail them and restrict their propaganda. And the Liberals are right when they view Socialists as enemies, for the latter are as bitterly opposed to so-called Liberalism as to Laborism.

Socialists hold that both the dominant parties of the Commonwealth are enemies of the workers, and that each has a good deal in common with the hereditary enemies of Labor in the older countries of the world. They arrive at this conclusion by a simple process of comparison. For instance: The Tory Party of Great Britain supports compulsory military training, so does the Australian Labor Party. The Tory Party of England supports tariff reform—Protection—so does the Commonwealth Labor Party. The Tory Party believes in a big navy and vast expenditure in armaments, the Labor Party here is of the same belief. The Tory Party is Imperialistic, Loyalist, and Patriotic, and the Labor Party of Australia is intensely if not snobbishly the same. The Labor Party of Australia is the only Labor Party in the world that supports the Tory Party of Britain in these things. It is therefore out of touch and out of sympathy with the Labor, Socialist, and Democratic Parties

of the older countries. The Labor Party is a small capitalist party, a manufacturer's party. It thoroughly believes in the factory system, the wage-system, and land monopoly. It is pledged to increase the tariff if returned to power, and when we remember that over 90 per cent. of the workers are not working in "protected" industries, the pledge is seen to be a pledge to the employing class. It means that less than ten per cent. of the people are to receive privileges at the expense of over 90 per cent. As a banker and financier the Labor Party is still more capitalistic, for the funds of its national bank are even now being used to assist the exploiting class.

The Liberal Party is a bogus Liberal Party. It opposes many things which the Liberals of Europe support. It is really a Conservative Party—a Party of big interests. It stands for landlordism, finance, and the trustification of industry. It has no real quarrel with the Labor Party, the present election being only a battle for office. Like the Labor Party it has more in common with British Toryism than with any other ism. It is imperialist, loyalist, patriotic, militarist, sectarian, and a notorious loan-monger in the interests of the big pawnbroker.

Most of the Anglican and other clericals with their following, support the so-called Liberal Party even to the extent of opposing Home Rule—a Liberal measure—along with the Tories of Great Britain.

There is no vital difference between the two parties and no big question before the electors. On the platform the catch-cries are very different, but in power they are the same in administration and legislation. This is why Socialists oppose both, and why they are so severe in their criticism of the so-called Labor Party.

Written for the "International Socialist" by W. R. Winspear, 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney.

WAR—WHAT FOR

War has been declared in Europe and the bells are pealing and priests praying for successful slaughter. The newspapers will soon be filled with the horrible details of fiendish atrocities.

The editors of the daily press of Europe are virulently stirring up strife and hatred between alliances and groups of nations, and are urging them in the name of patriotism to adopt manslaughter as the only logical means of settling their differences. Manufacturers, merchants, contractors for military stores, are hurrying gleefully about their business in the hope of making double profits.

Government officials of the countries involved will have a busy time, for during a war there are many more perks to be stolen than at other times. The military authorities will have the treasuries at their disposal and will draw double pay and rations, and be rewarded later on with certain ribbons, crosses, orders, and stars—silly little gew-gaws which small-minded men greatly prize. Idle ladies and gentlemen, in search of relief from satiety, will rush to join Red Cross Societies and bind up the wounds of those who have been wounded by their husbands and brothers. And they will fondly imagine that in doing such work they are doing a Christian duty.

As for the conscripted men, they will drag along to the front to stop bullets, scream, and bite the dust. Some may live to sack and ravage the enemies' towns, putting to death thousands of non-combatants and outraging their womenfolk.

They will march, freeze, hunger, sicken and die for glorious war. They will either be killed or kill other men whom they have never seen before; and who have never done them any injury.

When the number of wounded and killed is too great, and the air is infected with the stench of the putrifying "food for powder," a truce will be called and the authorities will proceed to remove the nuisance. The sick and wounded will be picked up and huddled together in heaps; the dead will be covered with earth and lime if that is available, and once more the crowds of deluded men will be set to the job of murdering each other. This will continue until the money and men of one side have been used up and exhausted, or till those who wrought to make it profitable receive their spoil.

After the war is over the nations will call for tenders for the supply of artificial limbs so that the maimed workers may not look so shocking, and so that they may be able to work once more for their masters. The authorities will reward some with baubles and fill their ears with claptrap of the glories of the war, and the maimed workers will be left to wonder why they fought and what the war was for. Meanwhile, the men who reaped a profit from it all, will urge that new preparations must be made for the next war—which is sure to come—sooner or later. The editors will take up the cry and the whole futile business will be gone over again. This will go on until the workers, who have to do the fighting, become wise enough to refuse to do it.

Socialism vs. the State.

By EMILE VANDERVELDE.

Member of Belgian Parliament; Chairman, Executive Committee, International Socialist Bureau.

THE CONQUEST OF POLITICAL POWER.

Certain Socialists who have not yet freed themselves from middle-class ideas conceive the assumption of political power under the sole form of a legislative conquest of public powers, national and municipal, by electoral and Parliamentary action.

We propose to show in this second discussion the entire insufficiency of this conception.

The conquests of the State by this means only presupposes a series of conditions of which the principal are:—

(1) That the great majority of the population must be wage-earners only, and have a class interest in the substitution of the Socialist methods of production for capitalist production;

(2) That the wage-earners be invested with the same political rights as the dominant minority;

(3) That being a majority of the electoral body they obtain a majority in Parliament.

(4) That being a majority in Parliament they really possess political power, and in socialising capitalist property would be able to abolish the difference of class and at the same time the State as State.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Of these four conditions the first two are certainly on the way to being realised in the chief industrial countries.

In proportion as capitalist production develops salaried employees increase at the expense of small proprietors, as today in such countries as England, Belgium, and Saxony, and wage-earners form the majority of the population.

On the other hand, the establishment of universal suffrage is evidently only a question of time. Nobody doubts that the democracy will triumph in every civilised country of the world in a few years; in law, if not in fact, the sovereignty of the people will be absolute; the ancient authorities will not exist except as decorative survivals; the system will become general which already exists (with gradually lessening safeguards) in France, England, the United States of America, Australia and South Africa.

THE VOTE ALONE NOT ENOUGH.

But it is not sufficient to possess the vote; it is necessary to have the knowledge and the power to make it serve working-class interests. Yet it is precisely in those countries where the ancient regime has most completely disappeared, where democratic forms are most completely realised, that the gravest doubts arise as to the efficiency of Parliamentary action and of the possibility of the wage-earner acquiring real power by this means.

In his book on "Democracy and the Political Parties," Ostrogorski justifies by numerous examples the picture which he has drawn of the development of plutocracy under the form of democracy in the capitalist regime. (See also Belloc and Chesterton, "The Party System," and Delaisi, "Democracy and the Financier"); "Going back to the starting-point we see the State in the hands of a class, and society incarnate in this directing class, dominating the individual and overwhelming him with all the weight of social, religious and political convention. But this threefold tyranny weakens and gives way under the pressure of the multiplied forces of moral and material order. The enthusiasm of religious faith which manifests itself, the criticism of reason which triumphantly asserts itself, the new machinery of production, all unite to loosen the bonds of the individual. The autonomous individual is finally proclaimed Sovereign within the State, and, jealous of his new power, he seeks to bring back all the relations of public order directly to himself, constitutional as well as extra-constitutional."

HOW SMALL IS THE INDIVIDUAL!

"But, singular phenomenon, the more he advances the more he seems to go back to his starting point. In fact, it must be admitted that the role of the individual in the State is a very trifling thing. He merely asserts the appearance of the sovereignty to which so much homage is paid him, pompously as well as hypocritically; he has not in reality any choice in the men who govern in his name and by his authority. The Government is a monopoly; he is in the hands of a class which, without forming a caste, constitute in society a group apart; often, indeed, exercised by a single person who has the support of the governing class and enjoys the powers of an autocrat despite the republican forms

of the State. The greater part of society support the burden of this yoke with indifference or passivity, as in former times when they were not allowed to concern themselves with political affairs under pain of being treated as rebels. The Government enterprises serve particular interests as against the general interest; legislation and administration are bought and sold, and public offices are virtually put up for auction."

THE POWER OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

In brief, at the present time, it is less a question of the conquest of political power by the wage-earners than of the conquest of public powers by the middle-class capitalist. To effect this conquest the middle class takes its measures both with the electors and the elected.

Wherever the prestige of social authority or of religious tradition no longer suffices to maintain the monopolisation of wealth and knowledge in the hands of the directing class the following means are resorted to in a more and more sympathetic manner:—

(1) Corruption, direct or indirect; (2) economic pressure upon the classes dependent upon the directing class; (3) permanent and organised use of the cheap Press with immense circulation with what is called "information"; (4) organisation of masses of the electorate by money furnished by the financial and capitalist groups; (5) the hand laid upon Governments and members of Parliament by interesting them directly or indirectly in

the benefits of capitalist exploitation, or by putting the weight of financial interest in the balance of power.

In these conditions it is not astonishing that wage-earners are only represented in Parliament by minorities, often small ones, even in the countries where they form the majority of the population and have the same electoral rights as the capitalists. Even were it otherwise, and universal suffrage elected a Socialist majority, one would indeed be simple to believe that the action of Parliament alone—the administrative council of middle-class affairs—would be sufficient to inaugurate that tremendous revolution—the expropriation of the capitalist class and the socialisation of the means of production and exchange.

A STATE WITHIN THE STATE.

Likewise, it need cause no astonishment that the wage-earner, having shed some illusions, should more and more embrace the conviction that the only means of really conquering the State and political power is to create a State within the State by means of working-class organisation in all its forms, which, gradually increasing in power, would burst the governmental walls of present society and substitute co-operative management for capitalist domination.

Now, according to the measure of success obtained by the workers with this method will democracy cease to be for them an illusion and a deception. In the first place, thanks to their organisation, they are able in some measure to oppose an effective resistance to the efforts made by the capitalists to influence, buy, intimidate or deceive the electorate. (Example: German Social-Democracy.)

Secondly, trade union action furnishes the means for effective pressure on public authorities from without. As Ostrogorski has said: "The function of democratic masses is not to govern, but to intimidate the governors." The real question is to know whether they are capable of intimidating them, and in what measure. That the masses possess already in most democratic countries the capacity of seriously intimidating the governors is undoubted. It is due to this that real progress has been made. (Example: The miners' strike and the minimum wage in England.)

It is evident that the power to intimidate will become more effective as the fighting organisations of the working class are developed. And, above all, it is from the working-class organisations that a new society will be formed which will elaborate a new law, when the wage-earners will prepare to substitute themselves one day for the administrators and managers of capitalist society.

It is necessary to read the great work of Sidney Webb, "Industrial Democracy," to realise this immense task.

Nobody better than Webb has shown how the English trade unions—likewise the co-operators and the co-operative wholesalers—have carried the Socialist form of early democracy to the complex and well-organised institutions of the great trade unions.

Now the problems which these powerful organisations have failed to solve in order to conciliate the exigencies of democratic government with the necessity for effective, stable and specialised administration, are precisely the problems which present themselves in society in general from a legislative and administrative point of view.

PARLIAMENT AND POWER.

Thus understood, the conquest of power ceases to be confounded with the con-

N. Z. Socialists and P. H. Hickey.

Socialist Hall, Manners-street,
Wellington, New Zealand.
July 10, 1914.

To the Editor "International Socialist."

Comrade Editor.—In your issue of June 20th, under the heading, "A reply to Wellington Socialists," appears a letter from Mr. P. H. Hickey, which is intended, I presume, as an answer to our criticism of Hickey and other beacons of that municipal tripe-trimming outfit known in New Zealand as the S.D.P. The "effort" referred to, instead of reasonably refuting our statements only indicates that Mr. Hickey, unable to put out a proper answer, worked himself up into an inky orgasm, which could impress no one but P. H. Hickey. Now we are not anxious to waste time on Hickey. Separate him and his type from the organisation which they fasten on to; and switch off the capitalist press limelight, shrewdly afforded them, your Hickey's dwindle to the proper status of Hickey. We are concerned with him as one of a clique of so-called Socialist "leaders," who only thrive through their egotism and the apathy of the mass they are, unfortunately, able to mislead.

As for trying to blacken Mr. Hickey's character: Has Mr. Hickey forgotten his report to the Australian labour press and his reference therein, to the Socialist party? If a statement of truth has the effect of blackening Mr. Hickey's character, the funeral is his.

Mr. Hickey's flim-flam about "fakers, freaks, etc.," comes close to the purile. What we did say, and here repeat, about Howard Cooke, and Ross, is that their action as executive officers in joining the unity party last July was an attempt to kill a real revolutionary movement. In its place was introduced a party standing for State shipping, State mining, and other "evolutionary" master-class measures. The names of Savage, Holland and Bennett were not mentioned by us. A half-lie is worse than a proper untruth. Your correspondent's shuffling of those names is, obviously, a piece of "journalistic maturity."

In regard to the mailed truths, we have the statement from Mr. Hickey's chairman at that meeting in the Wellington S.P. Hall, we have it from our secretary's report of that meeting, and we can produce 20 comrades who were present when Mr. Hickey said political action was useless.

Regarding the other matter; there is not a striker who attended the meetings at the close of the strike who will not bear out our statement that Hickey and other Federationists denounced Tom Young. If not why did Young issue a challenge to meet them, when he would expose them at the Opera House? Let Mr. Hickey look up the "Evening Post" of Dec. 21st to 29th.

Your correspondent's girlish posture of martyrdom is nothing if not nauseous; but it is characteristic. If Mr. Hickey and his colleagues have, by reason of their self-sought prominence, drawn a little criticism from the capitalist press, they also have had their share of veiled praise from the same quarter. We of the "Manners-street School," at any rate, are sick of the flabby martyrs of the N.Z. labour movement, and we are hoping for the time when the toilers too will turn the searchlight on to the Hickeys and the organisations that pay them.

In answer to Mr. Hickey's very cheap sneers about journalism, we recommend him to compare his own journalistic abortion, with the letter of the "Vag" in your issue of June 27th. We welcome the "Vag's" criticism and admire his fine propaganda work in N.Z.

Both writers are members of the S.D.P.; with this difference, the "Vag" criticises without insult and without pay; Hickey simply insults without criticism.

For years the Federation and later the U.F.L. leaders, from press and platform,

have used their semi-hysterical methods of "organising," and whenever active, sincere workers have laboured to put clean-cut principles and sound organisation methods before their fellows, these saviours have screamed their denunciation at all who dared to differ with the disastrous results already seen in N.Z. For years they have had large sums of hard-earned working-class money voted to the organisation, and it has been simply wasted or dexterously diverted; while the different leaders have squabbled not so much about principles, as over the seizure of office; voices are being heard now, demanding that these leaders go. The sooner they go the better for the working-class movement in N.Z.

The Socialist Party in Wellington stands for clean-cut Socialism to-day, as it stood before Mr. Hickey's mushroom organisation sprang up in the night. If the other branches of the N.Z.S.P. were lured into the bewildering fog which arises from the sloppy concoction of City Council tripe, the right to be exploited, death-bed pensions, and other bull moose "planks," the reflection is on those branches, and not on the Wellington S.P. The question of numerical preponderance has nothing to do with the justice, or otherwise, of our argument, and we challenge Mr. Hickey to refute our statements. We don't ask for the last word in this discussion—truth does not require it.

Mr. Hickey's final paragraph is the gem of his letter. We have seen such stuff before. His pretty piece of parroting about yelping curs, etc., is at once disgusting and funny. We can admit that his energies are overtaxed when we know that one of his most onerous duties is to try and induce the seab unions of Waihi and Westport to send seab delegates to the M.F.L. July conference, but we cannot give him credit for a sense of the ridiculous. And your readers, like us, must have been first amazed, and then amused at the spectacle of a pigmy assuming the mannerisms of a giant, when the only thing big about him is his colossal egotism.

Yours for economic freedom.

JAS. ROBERTS.

For S.P. executive.

The Social Revolution.

The Social Revolution is not something which is going to take place in the far distant future. It is something which is taking place now. We are in its very midst.

Social revolutions pass through three stages. There comes first the revolution in industry. Then follows a revolution in thought. Then this revolution in thought is translated into political action, and is impressed upon art, literature, science, religion, ethics, law, government and marriage.

Europe and America are now in the second stage of the social revolution. The first stage has been passed.

During the last three hundred years, but more especially during the nineteenth century, the material foundations of society have been undergoing radical changes.

The agricultural States of the old world and the new have become great industrial nations. The peasantry have been converted into factory operatives. Population has been steadily flowing from the country into the cities. One industry after another has been transferred from the home to the large manufacturing establishments. Large scale production has supplanted small scale production. Minute division of labor has supplanted the craftsmanship of the Middle Ages. Local markets have expanded into world markets. The machine has displaced hand-labor. Steam and electricity have become the menials of humanity. The great industry has crushed or absorbed the small industry. The big capitalists have swallowed the little capitalists. Trusts and combines have sounded the death-knell of competition. The industrial revolution, though not yet completed, has proceeded far enough to necessitate a revolution in the social institutions that rest upon economic foundations.

Of no less significance than the revolution in industry is the geographical revolution, if so we may term it. Industry not only has developed intensively, but it has developed extensively—that is to say, it has overspread the earth; and, to such an extent, that there is now scarcely any new territory for it to conquer. The virgin wilderness of the West has been brought under cultivation. Surplus population is finding its former outlet—emigration to new lands—being rapidly closed up.

Now, all these changes impress themselves upon the people's minds. Their ideas must change as their environment changes. And this we find to be the case. The philosophy of individualism is being superseded by the philosophy of Socialism, because the mode of production has ceased to be individualistic and is now Socialistic. Society, as Engels points out, finds itself confronted with a contradiction which it must solve: the contradiction that whilst production has become social in its nature, the ownership of the tools of production, and the appropriation of the wealth collectively produced, remains individual. Hence the revolution in thought.

Now, this revolution in thought is being

Conscription and the Election.

Posers for the old Parties.

1. Australia and New Zealand alone among civilised countries compel voteless boys to undergo military training. Will you vote for the removal of this blot on the Statute Book?

2. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 persons liable for non-registration under the Defence Act, while 27,000 prosecutions have taken place in three years, equalling one prosecution for every five trainees. What amendment of the Act are you prepared to support?

3. In the eleven months to May 31st, 1914, there was one Defence prosecution for every ten trainees, and in the first quarter of 1914, 1278 lads were sent to fortresses, barracks, etc. Seeing that, after three years' trial, compulsory military training is still so unpopular, are you in favour of a referendum as to its continuation? (Should the candidate state that there have been as many prosecutions under the State Education Acts, he can be informed that, on an annual percentage basis, there were fourteen times as many Defence prosecutions in the last half of 1913 as there were Education prosecutions in 1912. The Defence prosecutions for the first two years to June 30th, 1913, are not separately available. The first complete half-year has been compared with the last Education figures available.)

4. Can you tell us when compulsory military training was brought prominently before the people before being passed into law? (Memo—On August 21st, 1912, Mr. Glynn, K.C., Minister for External Affairs, stated in the House ("Hansard," page 2441): "We did adopt the method of compulsory training rather hastily. There was a feeling in the House a year before that, if the matter was put to the vote, the votes would have shown a diverse opinion.")

5. Do you consider danger from invasion so imminent as to render necessary a compulsory military system which has driven many boys from their homes and necessitated the prosecution of conscientious objectors?

6. Sir Ian Hamilton, in his book on compulsory military training, said that, morally, there are only two kinds of armies, voluntary and conscript, while Lord Dudley, Lord Roberts, and writers in the "Commonwealth Journal" think our training period insufficient. Under the circumstances, what is there to prevent the Australian system developing along European conscriptionist lines? (Memo—The Swiss system may be quoted as safe. A Swiss newspaper correspondent recently stated in Melbourne that—(1) the Swiss army is becoming less democratic; (2) that in 1908 the training period was increased; (3) many cases of brutality and arrogance have occurred; (4) the military authorities continually demand longer training periods.)

7. In 1901 Japan offered to make an agreement with Australia concerning immigration. In 1907 such an agreement was made between Japan and U.S.A., and Japan has strictly observed it. Are you in favour of reopening negotiations with Japan for such an agreement?

8. In view of Japan's national poverty, the immense cost of conducting modern wars, the enormous difficulties of military transport over a long distance, and Japan's need to retain the friendship of Great Britain and U.S.A., do you consider a Japanese invasion possible? (The Boer war cost Great Britain £250,000,000; with no enemy on the sea, she had great difficulty in gradually landing a comparatively small army on her own soil in South Africa. (Professor Kameba, a noted Japanese economist, estimates that Japan's public debt equals £2 ls. for every £10 of her wealth. Italy is next heaviest, with £1 14s. per £10.)

9. Cost—Australia pays more per head for Defence purposes than any other country except Great Britain and France, and the expenditure is rapidly increasing. Do you not think there is grave danger of crippling national development? If so, what action do you suggest should be taken?

10. Do you think it desirable that thousands of lads should be prosecuted under the Defence Act, and so made familiar with the Police Courts?

rapidly translated into action. It is making itself felt in the Parliaments of the world. It is changing the politics of Labour organisations. It is influencing legislation. It assumes many forms, the most advanced of which is the International Social-Democratic movement. If this movement continues to grow as rapidly in the future as it has in the past—and there is every reason to believe that it will grow even faster—then, the revolutionary workingclass will triumph in the next twelve, fifteen, or eighteen years. That will mean the consummation of the social revolution. The last great class struggle of history will be fought out by the human race. The emancipation of the workers will be achieved for once and for all. Social revolution will have borne its fruit, and humanity will have entered upon an era of unparalleled culture.

—William Restelle Shier in "Justice."

11. Do you favour the compulsory indiscriminate mixing at drills and camps of decent lads with those of undesirable character?

12. (If candidate replies in the affirmative.) Will you, then, vote in favour of college lads sharing the advantage of public drills, instead of drilling separately?

13. Do you think it just that working-class lads have to drill after working hours, while the drill of college boys is part of their curriculum? (If a candidate suggests that this is one way of separating lads of different character, he can be told that attending college is primarily a question of better financial position.)

14. Members of Parliament have on several occasions, complained in the House that misleading reports have been furnished by Defence officials. In view of this, are you in favour of the substitution of civil for military courts of enquiry, and the abolition of courts-martial in time of peace?

15. Will you vote for the repeal of military Regulations 115 and 116, which provide that so-called citizen trainees shall not publicly protest against or write to the press about the Act and Regulations?

16. Will you vote for the repeal of military Regulation 240, which automatically places "on duty" any trainee making "intentional reference to his military capacity," even though not in uniform?

Special Questions for Labor Candidates.

1. The Labor Party in England, U.S.A., New Zealand, and elsewhere is strongly against any form of compulsory military training, and Labor organisations are endeavouring to abolish it wherever it is in force. Can you explain why the Australian Labor Party is an exception?

2. The Australian Defence scheme is largely modelled after the Swiss. Seeing that the Swiss soldiery has been used against strikers on thirteen occasions in recent years, how can you, as working-men's representative, support such a system?

3. Are you in favor of amending the Defence Act along the lines of the motion moved by Senator Rae in the Federal Senate on November 2nd, 1911, and repealing Clause 51, to prevent the Permanent, Militia, and Volunteer Forces being called out to shoot down strikers?

4. Are you, in the event of Clause 51 not being repealed, in favor of the repeal of Clause 98, so as to prevent the possibility of Australian workers being sentenced to death for mutiny by court-martial, consequent upon their refusal to shoot their fellow Australian citizens?

5. Did not Senator Pearce say, on August 4th, 1901, of the compulsory military scheme, that "it did not provide for a Defence Force at all, but for an OFFENCE FORCE WHICH SHOULD FLICK FROM THEM THEIR DEAREST LIBERTIES"? What changes in, and what additions to, the scheme then criticised have been made to render it now worthy of the support of Senator Pearce or any other Labor leader?

ARTHUR WATTS.

Communications Organizer, Australian Freedom League, Flinders Buildings, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Recent cable messages entirely discredit Signor Ulivi's claims to have exploded bombs by means of ether waves. If Ulivi is a fraud it does not by any means indicate that the capitalist governments of Italy, France and England were foolish in paying serious attention to his claims. The capitalist class knows that the march of society renders war machines obsolete before they are built, and the possibility of some discovery making war impossible has to be seriously reckoned with. That stage may not be reached at one bold stroke, but the inevitable development is in that direction. Let the reader ponder M. Guillaux's account of the French army aeroplane, equipped with automatic quick-firers, throwing shells capable of demolishing a house, which can be accurately aimed while travelling at a speed of 80 miles an hour, and he will realise how obsolete Australia's ironmongery of war already is.

Christian Soldiers.

Onward Christian Soldiers,
On to heathen lands,
Bibles in your pockets,
Rifles in your hands;
And if of your sermons
They be having none,
Spread the joyful tidings
With a Maxim gun.

Onward, Christian Nations,
Making evermore
Costly preparations
For murdering by war;
Battleships, torpedoes,
Armor, guns and shells,
Anything for slaying foes
The promoter sells.

Newspapers for lying
When the truth costs dear,
Fools to do the dying,
Patriots to cheer;
Rulers, priests and preachers,
Hypocrites galore
Praying to the Prince of Peace
For victory in war.

—"The Mages."

quest of a Parliamentary majority by purely electoral action, and also with the notion of a sudden seizure of the State by a revolutionary stroke. This will be the final outbreak, violent or otherwise, of an organic development of the working class characterised, not only by political action, but by trade union and co-operative effort as well. And from this it seems that the opponents of Socialism, such as Leroy-Beaulieu, deceive themselves greatly when they contend that Socialism means State ownership, and leads to the suppression, for the benefit of the omnipotent and all-providing State, of the different associations, having the most diverse objects, which exist in present-day society. On the contrary, it is the development of all the forms of free association which alone will make possible the conquest of real power by the wage-earning Socialist.

(Translated from "Le Peuple" by F.D.)

(To be continued.)

—JUSTICE.

Conscription.

From Queensland's lofty mountains
From Westralia's golden sand,
Where Tassie's fruit and mountains
Stretch through the orchard land;
From the noble Murray river,
From Riverina's plains,
They call us to deliver
Their boys from tyrant chains.

What though Pacific breezes
Blow soft o'er Manly's shore,
The tyrant strong still seizes
Our boys to murder more.
Compulsion in its blindness
Nor care nor thought has shown,
The Christian through supineness
Bows down to flesh and bone.

Shall we, whose eyes are lighted
With courage to reply,
Shall we, as men benighted,
Assent to Jingo's cry?
Compulsion, oh, compulsion!
The hateful word proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has seen Australia's shame.

Tell ye all men this story,
And ye, true patriots roll,
Adorned with words most gory,
This monster to its hole,
Till to our outraged nature
There comes the sweet refrain—
'That the devil's latest creature
Conscription has been slain.'

The light of freedom's breaking,
The outrage disappears,
Australia's sons are waking
And losing foolish fears.
In Parliament the motion
On tyrant ears shall jar—
Australians have the notion
That freedom's best by far.

VERITAS.

Topical Tattle.

The talk of the union of the Church with the working masses can be regarded as so much clap-trap, for can the fool Church imagine that Labor, whose interests it has been against from time immemorial, would be idiotic enough to give itself totally into the hands of its enemy? Does the Church really believe Betrayer and Betrayed can walk amicably hand-in-hand?

The many Labour disturbances occurring all over the world are regarded by the wise as straws showing which way the social wind is blowing. What are now scattered breezes may soon evolve into hurricane strength.

Lloyd George declares that "There were symptoms that the industrial and financial interests of the world were beginning to get alarmed at the growing expenditure on armaments." Yes, sure enough the workers, the spinners of the wheels of industry, are awakening from their lethargy, and begin to see that the armament burden they carry is not to their benefit.

Some of our glorious politicians are railing against the late, and all-night sittings of the State Parliament, and protest that members should be with their households at nights, instead of snoring on the benches. But what a different tune is elated when a miner rebels against the working at night-time—or the baker! Haw—they're only common workmen!

A depression in trade is scented from afar. Canada is suffering at present; the U.S.A. is just managing to balance the ledger; cold Hingland is suffering from industrial loss of appetite; while things generally on the Continent are not too bright.

The Sutherland Shire Council has decided not to approve of any plan for buildings in two particular streets in the Shire, unless built of brick, stone, or concrete. Is this action taken with a view to keeping the streets referred to "toney"? Surely the L.G. Act doesn't give any tin-pot Shire Council the right to say that a man shall build a weatherboard or a brick house in this or that specific street? If it does then let us reach for the Palm (hand) oil bottle.

Darlinghurst Bastille is no more as such; from the vast crowds who visited the "sights" at the old prison, and the numbers who split pieces of wood off parts of the scaffold, took flowers, and other "souvenirs," one gathers an idea how much morbidity there is in human nature.

Within a short space of time, six American millionaires have gone to share Gabriel's roost, leaving behind them fortunes aggregating 502 million American dollars! Even the most rabid anti-Socialist must admit that six men, however intellectual or business-like, could not utilise this huge sum to do as much good as, say, one million individuals. A handful of wheat grown in one hole will not yield as many ears as if it were sown broadcast.

Sundry eormorantic companies' representatives, giving evidence before a Royal Commission now sitting, have mouthed about the high (!) rate of wages their companies have to pay. Yet their undertakings yield enormous profits, these so-called high wages notwithstanding. How they love to make it appear as though the Australian worker is in a terrestrial Paradise!

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production. Distribution and Exchange.

General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

The Administrative Council will meet at Headquarters on Sat. Aug. 8. All delegates are urged to attend.

J. W. ROCHE.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

We still continue to wage war against a vicious system. Good meetings were held in the Domain and in Market and Park-Sts., on Sunday. A host of speakers catered for the audiences. Mrs. Paul spoke on Sunday evening to a large audience in the Hall, her subject being "Good and evil." Various phases of civilisation were touched upon, and a hearty discussion took place at the end of the address. Miss Colliver enlivened the evening with a recitation which provoked much applause. Comrade Nelson "chaired" the meeting.

Members are asked to support these lectures, also the Friday evening socials which gain in popularity. Next branch meeting will be held on Thursday, August 13th. Kindly make a point of attending for there are important things to consider. Again, several members are unfinancial and if they do not pay up they will be struck off the books. Any member worth his salt and with the movement at heart will not allow himself to fall into arrears, or if he does, will make an attempt to pay what are his dues. Anyhow, we are going to clear the book of non-payers, so make up your mind to pay your dues up.

Sunday Evening Lectures.

Sunday August 9, Comrade Jackson.

Subject: "Social Evolution."

Sunday August 16, Com. Rutherford.

Don't forget the Anti-War demonstration in the Domain on Sunday August 9th.

Luke Jones, Sec.

BRISBANE.

At the invitation of the Branch, Edward Theodore, M.L.A., deputy leader of the Labor Party addressed a meeting in our Town Hall on the "Relationship between the Labor Party and the Socialist Party." A fair number of Labor followers were present, which of course gave more zest to the meeting.

A crowd of people had to go away because the hall could not accommodate them all. Amongst our visitors was Comrade James, one time member of Sydney Branch. He is just recovering from an attack of typhoid, but I am pleased to say is rapidly making towards Wellville.

Mr. Theodore labored the point that the Labor movement was big enough to include all sections, militant Socialists included. He deprecated the bitterness and rancor that existed between the Socialist Party and the party to which he belonged. He thought that if each could only understand the position of the other much of the antagonism now existing would vanish. Claiming that the objection was the same, the differences arose from varying methods adopted to arrive at the desired goal. The Labor Party was convinced it was utterly folly to leave such a powerful machine as Parliament in the hands of capitalist representatives. Whilst recognising the importance of industrial and direct action, nevertheless such action necessitated an organised working class movement which would take many years of constant educational propaganda to consummate. Meanwhile, the Labor Party in Parliament could be grappling with each problem as it arose, legislate in a manner calculated to whet

In the bad old days Britain "pressed" her "food for powder" with the King's shilling. History repeats itself in Australia—only, the "pressed food" is commandeered by Fisher's Compulsory Training Act without the option of the piece of silver.

Some lovely stench has arisen lately in relation to our police system; and it may be as well for all concerned if thorough investigation is made into the working thereof. If decomposition has set in, then it's high time some disinfectant was applied.

Should a general European war ensue, then will be time for Socialists to assert their power. If the warmongers want to sow the winds of war, then they must expect the whirlwind in the form of the stoppage of their profit supply—trade.

Australia is having many scientific visitors of late. What a pity we couldn't get a few scientific politicians—we might progress some then.

F.M.

the appetite of the proletarians who would ever crave for further encroachment on the privileges of capitalists. He admitted that politicians needed constant watching, and, indeed, so would Socialists if ever they were returned to the Houses of Parliament. There was a great danger that for the sake of expediency, place and power, members of the Labor Party would leave the straight and narrow path. To obviate this eternal vigilance of the toilers was needed. Down in New South Wales the workers had become dormant as a result; measures were passed even by a Labor Government which were opposed to the best interests of the workers, as witness Beeby's Bill. In answer to a question re the class struggle, the speaker said that any member of the Labor Party who denied this was a traitor to his class. A young man in the audience who claimed to be a Federal candidate did not agree with his fellow Laborite, who in his opinion was narrowing down the Labor movement to a mere expression of manual workers, whereas it included shopkeepers, professional men, farmers, etc. Questioned as to his attitude on the defence matters, Mr. Theodore said the question was an unfair one, because he was not a Federal politician. He told us that the industrial organisation to which he belonged, the A.W.U. (the Queensland branch of which he was president), had declared against the use of the soldiers in time of industrial strife. A few Laborites and several of our own members took part in the discussion. Our position was placed as well as could be expected in the short time at our disposal. It was shown that the same argument used against us could have been used by the Liberals twenty years ago against the formation of the Labor Party. The Labor Party, although embracing many sentimental socialists, nevertheless expressed politically the economic interests of small capitalism. Its actions condemned it despite the ornamental objective. The Socialist Party represented the true politicians, a class growing rapidly owing to developing capitalism. This class, unhampered by capitalist morality or the psychology bred of property ownership, was rapidly becoming conscious of itself. To the enlightened proletarian, Laborism did not appeal, nor was it to be expected that the whole Labor platform was based on the sacred rights of property. Taken altogether, I am afraid that Mr. Theodore failed miserably to make out a case for a smoother working. He was verbose, and when confronted with actual facts excused the action of his fellow Laborites and placed the blame on the apathy of the workers. His depreciation of antagonisms may have carried weight with the unthinking, but our "withers were unwrung."

Yours for the real goods,
GORDON BROWN.

MELBOURNE BRANCH A.S.P.

On Monday evening, July 27, some 200 people were present at branch headquarters, when a concert and dance organised in aid of Russian political prisoners came off successfully. The programme consisted of Russian and English songs and recitations, and Russian and English dances. Everyone who attended declared it one of the most enjoyable evenings they had ever spent, and Comrade Kalanakis, who had charge of proceedings, deserved great credit for the able handling of same.

Sunday's Yarra bank meeting was quite lively, a large number of pure and simple Labor supporters who were present objecting to the trenchant criticism to which the Labor Party (so-called) was subjected by the various speakers. It was indeed painful to note the appalling ignorance manifested by most interjectors, as to what the Labor Party had done when in office in the Federal Parliament. One worthy actually denied that the Labor Party made possible compulsory militarism, and several emphatically claimed it was untrue to say the Labor representatives had voted against Mr. Arthur Rae's motion "That the conscript forces should not be used against striking working men." However, despite all, the facts were driven home, and a bonzer meeting was the result.

It has been decided to put out a manifesto setting forth the reasons why our branch came into existence, and the A.S.P. attitude as a Socialist Party. As the manifesto is much needed to clear up misunderstandings in connection with our branch, as well as to set forth the straight-out Socialist view of the class struggle, militarism, etc., comrades and friends are hereby given an opportunity of contributing to same. All monies for the above purpose should be forwarded to secretary of branch, and will be duly acknowledged. Now readers, here is a chance to assist; who will help?

J. R. WILSON,
Secretary, A.S.P.,
47 Victoria Street,
Melbourne.

When you have finished with this paper, pass it on to a friend.

NEWTOWN.

The above branch held several successful meetings during the week in connection with the Federal Election, large crowds were the rule and attention was keen. The old Fakir Parties were well criticised and ridiculed, a few more years of enthusiastic propaganda in the Cook electorate will awaken the Proletariat and end the representation of that electorate by Capitalism. Speed the day.
W.J. Page, Sec.

THE CAMPAIGN IN COOK.

Mrs. Paul, Socialist candidate for Cook, wishes to thank all comrades and sympathisers who have written encouraging letters to her. It is impossible for her to reply to all correspondents by letter, so that they are asked to accept the will for the deed. She is deeply grateful for the letters and assistance forwarded, and thanks one and all for their encouragement.

John Webster writes: "Surely there scarcely exists a thoughtful man who would maintain that the affairs of the nation are so admirably ordered that they could not be greatly improved through the advent of women to Parliament. And so throughout the body, politic and social, let women be equal sharers with men in municipal administration and all other departments of public life."

"Let us, therefore, hail with much satisfaction the endeavors of those women ambitious of entering the Commonwealth Parliament and the Parliament of the States."

"I remark in your issue of July 11 that Mrs. Emily Paul is announced as a candidate for the electorate of Cook. It is with much pleasure that my wife and myself subscribe towards the campaign fund, and with hearty good wishes for the success of Mrs. Paul, I enclose 10s."

I am, yours fraternally,

JOHN WEBSTER.

Boolarra, Vic."

A meeting will be held at the Lord Raglan Hotel, on Friday August 7, at 8 p.m. sharp. Henderson Road or Alexandria trams will take you there.

Received for Campaign Fund.

Page 2s., West 10s., John Webster 5s., Mrs. John Webster 5s., Marquet 10s., W.R. W. 2s.

M. JAURES DEAD.

Murdered by a Militarist Fanatic. M. Jaures, whose assassination was reported by cable on Saturday last, was the victim of a militarist fanatic. He was dining in a cafe, much frequented by journalists, and was seated with the manager of "l'Humanite," discussing with him the writing of his customary editorial article. Suddenly a hand appeared at an open window and four shots were fired from a revolver. M. Jaures was shot in the head and fell dead. The murderer belongs to a Royalist organisation, and is the son of a law court officer at Rheims. He declares that he shot Jaures because of his efforts on behalf of international peace.

An immense crowd gathered outside the cafe, and a great commotion took place. The people followed in procession after the body of Jaures, which was borne on a stretcher to his residence.



Preamble of the Industrial workers of the World.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the concentrating of the management of industry into fewer and fewer hands make trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Printed and published by Olaf Wilhelm Jorgensen, for Sydney Branch of the Australasian Socialist Party, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.